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June 1979

A proposed
five-year plan

for
the Social Sciences and
Humanities Research Council
of Canada



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada



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JUNE 22, 1979

A PROPOSED
FIVE-YEAR PLAN

FOR
THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND
HUMANITIES RESEARCH
COUNCIL OF CANADA



FIVE-YEAR PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
A. OBJECT	1
B. BACKGROUND	1
C. FACTORS	2
1. The Importance of Research in Social Sciences and the Humanities	2
2. The Current Situation of Canadian Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities	7
a. Specific problems	7
b. Patterns of funding	12
3. The Place of the SSHRC in Canadian Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities	14
a. Patterns of Canada Council spending	15
b. Outline of the existing programs	17
c. The issue of participation	20
d. The results of SSHRC programs	22
4. Priorities for the Eighties	22
a. Objectives	22
b. Major program thrusts for 1980-1985	23
c. Evaluation plans	33
D. ALTERNATIVES	37
E. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS	43
F. CONCLUSION	44



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A PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE FINANCING OF
SCHOLARLY RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

A. OBJECT

The object of this paper is to obtain approval in principle from the Government for a five-year plan (1980-1985) for the financing of research and scholarship in the social sciences, humanities, and related professional disciplines through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). This plan is presented after lengthy discussion with the Advisory Academic Panel and final approval by Council.

B. BACKGROUND

Federal funding of research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities goes back over two decades. The Canada Council, at its establishment in 1957, was given a substantial endowment and a mandate "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in the arts, humanities and social sciences." For most of the first decade of the Canada Council's life, earned interest on its endowment provided the Council with a modest source of funds for the support of research (about \$1.2 million annually). From the beginning of annual parliamentary appropriations in 1965, however, the budget grew rapidly until it reached \$18 million for 1970-1971. Funding since that year has not matched inflation. Thus, the new Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council began its operation in April 1978 with a grants budget of \$29 million, or 28% less money in real terms than the Canada Council had in 1970. (Appendix A provides detailed figures).

The Government Reorganization (Scientific Activities) Act 1976 mandates the SSHRC "to promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and the humanities" in Canada as its main task. During the debate on this legislation the Government announced that the research granting councils would also pursue several more detailed objectives. These were support for excellence, encouragement of independent research, an increased emphasis on themes of national importance, greater interdisciplinary effort, regional balance, focus on centres of excellence and maintenance of research capacity

through training. Subsequently, the Ministry of State for Science and Technology proposed that the granting councils concentrate on three major thrusts:

1. Programs of concerted research related to defined national goals;
2. Support for independent research; and
3. Development of the highly qualified manpower necessary to meet Canada's research objectives.

During the year since its creation, the SSHRC has carefully examined its programs and how they serve its mandate. In the course of this work, the SSHRC has undertaken evaluation projects on: participation in its programs, its leave fellowships to professors, the output from its research grants, the adjudication process in research grants, the general research grants paid directly to universities, the aid-to-scholarly publishing program, selected proposals for new programs and the Council's relative position in overall Canadian research funding. The examination has also involved frequent dialogue with interested parties such as the Social Science Federation of Canada, the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, the Canadian Association of University Research Administrators, individual universities and scholars, and the Council's Academic Advisory Panel. The proposed five-year plan summarizes the Council's conclusions about how best to carry out its mandate over the next five years.

C. FACTORS

1. The Importance of Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities

In June 1978, the Government announced a series of measures designed to expand greatly Canada's commitment

to research and development over the next several years. The main long-term purpose of these initiatives is to improve Canada's economic performance by strengthening its international competitiveness in high technology. Basic and applied research in the natural sciences and engineering is fundamental to such a plan. It is also crucial, however, to grasp the importance of the social sciences, humanities and related professional disciplines in building an advanced and prosperous nation.

The **core** contribution of scholarship in the social sciences and humanities is a systematic understanding of man and his behaviour. These disciplines face the challenge of interpreting the record of human thought and action, of making sense out of experience. The scope of this central task is universal, ranging from probing the sensibility which animated ancient Greek tragedy, through weighing the causes of the First World War, to measuring the income elasticity of demand for textile imports.

It is useful to stress two ways in which the human sciences differ from the natural sciences. (This paragraph draws on the OECD report, Social Sciences in Policy Making, Paris, 1979). First, the familiar model of scientific exploitation: "basic/applied/technology" implies a growth in man's ability to manipulate. The extent to which the social sciences can be used to manipulate people is, fortunately, limited. Thus the social sciences and the humanities focus on comprehending, in ways which enhance man's dignity and inform his choices. Second, there are inherent differences between fields of science with regard to the comprehensiveness and durability of their generalizations. The stability of physical processes permits the experimental natural sciences to develop reliable predictions. The sciences concerned with human behaviour, however, deal with a reality which is vastly more complex, and rapidly changing, than other areas of science, and its study is more closely related to time and place. This requires that understanding of human phenomena must be continually updated.

The origin of this urge to understand no doubt lies in simple curiosity. Just as natural scientists began to explore the atom mainly to see what was there, so humanists and social scientists are often driven by the sheer fascination of discovering, for example, the exact process whereby children learn to speak.

Throughout history the aesthetic appreciation of knowledge for its own sake has characterized the most dynamic civilizations. Ours is no exception.

Besides giving intellectual pleasure, however, understanding human behaviour has an indispensable contribution to make in furthering economic and social development. Building competitive industries requires more than novel technology. For example, economics aids us in making rational investment decisions; management studies inform us about successful marketing strategies; psychology provides insight into organizational issues; demography suggests the pattern of future market needs; sociology and history and literature help to explain the ways of thinking of our present and future trading partners. The very principle that major expenditures on research and development correlate favorably with economic growth is a conclusion drawn from research in the social sciences.

More broadly, research in the social sciences and the humanities provides an invaluable aid to responsible decision-making. Such research cannot, of course, "solve" social and economic problems directly. Instead the role of the scholar is patiently to gather the facts, to elaborate coherent theories to explain what is observed, to test these theories against the evidence, and to report publicly on his findings and the results of his reflection. It is by drawing on this work and applying it that governments, private organizations and individuals can reduce the uncertainty inherent in decision-making and increase the probability that their actions will prove successful. Such research will not make decisions easier, but it will help us understand the alternatives better.

The range of issues requiring urgent and informed decisions in Canada is vast. For instance, the renewal of popular and scientific interest in the North is barely a few years old and yet the country is already facing, in the immediate future, decisions of great consequence relating to northern resource development and aboriginal land claims. It is embarrassingly clear that we still lack sufficient information about the social and economic implications of public policy decisions on the North. The same is true concerning issues such as the aging of the population, the individual and institutional effects of bilingualism, and the negative impact of unemployment among the young, to cite only three examples.

In dealing with such problems, it is neither desirable nor feasible for us to rely mainly on the results of research conducted in other countries. Canada's particularities in constitutional structure, in law, in ethnic and linguistic composition, in social organization, in economic strengths and weaknesses, in cultural experience and in historical development render it a distinct society. In order fully to understand our problems, we need objective research which pays due attention to our situation. This point relates not only to the use of Canadian data, but more importantly to the choice of research topics which deal directly with this country's legitimate national concerns.

If we stress Canada, we must also honour our obligations to universal scholarship and thereby be enriched. Thus our work in the social sciences and the humanities necessarily includes a commitment to studying other countries, their customs, their languages and literatures, their histories, their economies and their social and political structures. This research is valuable in itself since it can humanize and broaden us. But it may often prove helpful as well, in unexpected ways. Who could have foreseen that learning about the Islamic religion in Iran could have a direct bearing on whether we "freeze in the dark"?

This same convergence of the long-term cultural and the short-term utilitarian aspects of research in our

disciplines is most striking in the case of language itself. The criticism and aesthetic understanding of literature is one of the mainstays of the humanities, just as emphasis on clear definition is vital to the social sciences. But the effect of this insistence on rigour in the use of language is to learn to think with precision. With experience, a further result is growth in the ability to render mature judgement. What could be more useful, or more satisfying, than eloquence combined with incisive logic?

As technological development accelerates social change, we will more and more need every resource of human understanding to cope. Two major technical revolutions of unknown consequence confront us: in communications, miniaturization in electronics, advances in computer software and the installation of ever more complex networks will remake the ways we store and exchange information; in biology, scientists may succeed in learning how to control our genetic destiny. Both revolutions are imminent, if not already upon us. It is to the humanities and the social sciences that we must turn to deal with the basic questions of values which these changes will raise. Never has the need for profound reflection on what it means to be human been more pressing.

The results of research in the humanities and the social sciences may appear less tangible than the innovations made possible through discoveries in the natural sciences or medicine. But they are just as real and just as necessary. Our disciplines offer understanding to decision-makers and individual citizens alike. Scholarship is also a source of wisdom and a means of promoting rigorous modes of thought and speech. Further, research in the human sciences is an indispensable aid to handling the changes in our lives brought about by science. These points imply a need for balance in the funding of university research. Canada's progress in the social sciences, humanities and related professional disciplines should parallel its advances in the natural sciences, engineering and medicine.

2. The Current Situation of Canadian Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities

In order to appreciate the current situation of Canadian research in the social sciences and the humanities it is useful to remember the significant advances we have already made. The Massey Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences concluded in 1951 that "apart from the work of a few brilliant persons, there is a general impression that Canadian scholarly work in the humanities and social sciences is slight in quantity and uneven in quality." (p. 161 of the Commission's Report). Since that time research capacity in these disciplines has grown exponentially. For example, the number of full-time researchers and teachers in the social sciences and humanities employed at Canadian universities increased six-fold between 1960 and 1975 alone. Perhaps more important, whereas undergraduate teaching once occupied a predominant position even at the largest Canadian universities, research has now become a major concern of professors and university administrators. It is difficult to generalize about quality, but in the past three decades Canadian scholars have achieved international prominence in most of the "human science" disciplines.

During the same period graduate schools in Canada undertook a massive program of expansion. In the immediate postwar years there were only six universities offering Ph.D's; by 1978 that number had climbed to 30. So recent has this growth been that many of the major universities in Canada did not award their first Ph.D's in the humanities and the social sciences until the mid-sixties. Nevertheless, graduate enrolment increased by more than ten times from 1951 to 1978. Thus the university system has succeeded in producing a large pool of trained researchers.

a. Specific Problems

The progress of Canadian research in the social sciences and humanities has been marked during the past generation. There remain, however, a number of problems which must be tackled if these disciplines are to consolidate their achievements and to continue their advance:

i. Need for Stronger Theoretical Bases

In many disciplines, inadequate theoretical bases are impeding development. For example, the "Keynesian Revolution" of the 1930's does not seem to fit the economic problems of the late 1970's. As social conditions change, new models are needed to orient applied work. In 1971, in a paper addressed to the Canada Council, two distinguished Canadian academics, Guy Rocher and Ronald Baker, noted the comparatively low standard of the theoretical content of current research. Similarly, the Lamontagne Report, A Science Policy for Canada, concluded a year later that "the situation of the social sciences and humanities [in regard to basic research] should be treated as an emergency. Rapid progress should be aimed for. "(Volume 2, p. 461). Only by providing for substantial theoretical work can we expect applied research to build on firm foundations.

ii. Gaps in Self-Knowledge

While the problems of basic research theory are shared with all other countries, Canadian research is also making inadequate efforts to achieve self-knowledge. It is true that research interest in Canadian topics has grown unmistakably during the seventies. However, as argued earlier, in many fields the work of building a systematic understanding of Canadian conditions is still in its infancy. To Know Ourselves, (Volumes 1 and 2, 1975), the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies, offers the first survey of the situation, area by area. The document concludes in effect, that Canadian research, while continuing its commitment to world scholarship, should devote more resources to meeting its own basic needs for information and self-insight.

iii. Aging Professoriate

The mean age of university researchers can be expected to rise rapidly in the coming years of retrenchment. This is likely to have several consequences. First, there is a danger that scholarship may suffer without the stimulation of a reasonable infusion of younger faculty. There may also be an increase in demand for research funding as an unusually large proportion of professors enters their prime productive years together. A further consequence of the large-scale hiring of the sixties is that many of the same professors will reach retirement age in the 1990's. An orderly supply of replacements must be found in Canada.

iv. Untapped Research Capacity

The obverse of an unchanging university faculty is a lack of opportunity for young scholars finishing their advanced training. It would be wasteful for significant numbers of talented researchers to be prevented from contributing to our understanding of Canada and the world. We must avoid the tragedy of losing an entire generation of researchers.

In addition there exists a substantial group within the disciplines we support for whom present program regulations are too restrictive. Their research requires a type of funding the Council cannot provide with its limited resources. If the knowledge and experience of these highly qualified researchers is to be utilized the programs of the SSHRC will have to be broadened to allow serious scholars the time and money needed to carry out their work.

v. Potential Decrease in Provincial Support

To a significant degree, the efficacy of direct research funding depends on the universities' supplying space, utilities, salary and fringe benefits, and time free from teaching and administrative duties. The financial squeeze on the universities will very likely put pressure on them to cut back on their financing of the indirect and salary costs of research. To the extent this occurs, Canada will experience further unused research capacity.

vi. Regional and Disciplinary Disparities

In the long term, excellence is best achieved not only by concentrating on existing strong areas, but also by building up the base for research. Action is needed to tap the often under-used research potential of relatively isolated universities with competent research staff, and to lessen the problems of access to major research collections which hamper faculty at institutions such as Laurentian, Lakehead, Lethbridge, Moncton, Brandon, Acadia and Chicoutimi. Similarly, some disciplines require concerted attention if they are to attain their optimum research potential. This is particularly important in the case of professional disciplines such as business administration, education, law, social work, urban studies and architecture.

vii. Fragmentation of Effort

Traditionally, research has developed fairly autonomously within each of the various disciplines and sub-disciplines. Yet many of the problems demanding the attention of scholars cut across disciplinary boundaries. There is a need to seek out new ways to encourage fruitful collaboration among researchers in different disciplines. One possibility is to support regional or national centres of excellence which can bring together researchers of proven ability so that their work can benefit from the experience and theoretical framework provided by others in the same and different fields.

viii. Weakness in Research Tools

Many of the basic tools of research in Canada require strengthening. For the social sciences and the humanities the main equivalent of the laboratory is the library, although in some disciplines such as archaeology laboratories are also necessary. At least one major university library in Canada already has world-class holdings. The University of Toronto's library ranks tenth in North America in the number of volumes held. Yet the mechanisms for access to this and other large research libraries are very unevenly available across the country. More important, no really effective central source exists for finding out easily what materials are available elsewhere. Even where the necessary materials exist, there is still the problem of getting them to the researcher. Similarly, Canadian scholars lack basic bibliographies, indexes and critical editions, especially of Canadian works. The uncatalogued state of much library and archival material also hampers research.

In the field of electronic data processing the problem is one of learning to cope with techniques which become ever more accessible. The advent of micro and mini-computers has brought within the reach of virtually all researchers the capacity rapidly to sort, analyze and disseminate vast quantities of data. We are, therefore, now in a position to acquire and utilize data unattainable in the past, but we still need to develop our ability to use the new technologies wisely and economically.

ix. Limited Communication of Results

To be effective, research results must reach scholars and the interested public. At present, the social sciences and the humanities have little visibility for the public. It is therefore urgent that means be found to facilitate broader awareness of research results and their significance. This would not only heighten cultural enjoyment, but also provide a new input into informed decision-making.

x. Need for International Links

As research develops in Canada, our need for an international presence and recognition increases. In order to hold a position of international respect, our successes must become known to others. On the other hand, our own development requires that we compare ourselves to the world's best. The nature of our disciplines also demands international contact: in the social sciences, there is a need to test on a cross-cultural basis the conclusions derived from studying conditions in one country; in the humanities, international collaboration has long been accepted as a prerequisite to serious scholarship. In practical terms it is also important to note that in some countries simple access to useful research materials depends on successfully negotiated inter-governmental exchange agreements.

b. Patterns of Funding

The persistence of these basic problems is perhaps easier to understand when we examine the recent patterns of research funding in the social sciences and the humanities. The first point to note is that although expenditures on research in these disciplines has ranged throughout the seventies between 11.4% and 11.9% of total research and development expenditures, the proportion of GNP going to social sciences and humanities research has fallen from 0.15% in 1971 to 0.12% in 1977, a decline of one-fifth. (Source: Statistics Canada's Annual Review of Science Statistics 1977, catalogue 13-212, pp. 18 and 78).

It is important to recognize that the sources of research funding in the social sciences and the humanities are very different from those of the natural sciences. In the case of the natural sciences, throughout the seventies, business has provided about one-third, and the government sector about one-half of total research and development money. The university participation (mostly faculty salaries) has held steady at about 12%. For the social sciences and the humanities, the best available data on the situation is given in the following table:

Table 1: Funders of Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities 1971-1977

Year	Total Funds (million \$)	All Expenditures			Expenditures in Universities Only		
		Government Fed- eral %	Provin- cial %	Univer- sities %	Business Enterprise %	Private Foundations %	Foreign Sources %
1971	145.5	29.2	7.0	61.8	0.1	1.8	0.1
1972	155.5	31.2	7.6	59.3	0.1	1.7	0.1
1973	167.8	32.8	8.8	56.7	0.1	1.5	0.1
1974	190.9	32.1	9.3	56.5	0.1	1.9	0.2
1975	215.4	29.4	9.7	59.0	0.1	1.7	0.1
1976	237.1	31.2	9.1	57.9	0.1	1.7	0.1
1977	259.5	32.0	9.1	57.1	0.1	1.7	0.1

(Source: Statistics Canada's Annual Review of Science Statistics 1977, table 7.2, p. 78)

Table 1 understates total expenditures since in the cases of business enterprise, private foundations and foreign sources, the figures only include payments to the university sector. Other expenditures on items such as opinion polls and market surveys would no doubt raise the business figures substantially. But the basic point would surely remain that universities themselves provide the largest chunk of money in social science and humanities research. Since much of this covers indirect and salary costs it is clear that government provides nearly all of the remaining direct funding in these disciplines.

To conclude this section, we would stress that Canadian research in the social sciences and the humanities has made strong progress since the early postwar period. At this stage of the development of our disciplines, we must sustain our commitment to building the theoretical concepts which underpin all research. Moreover, the issues facing decision-makers and the public demand the deeper understanding for which only scholarship can provide the basis. It is evident that the funding for research in these fields comes mainly from the public, whether through the universities or directly from governments.

3. The Place of the SSHRC in Canadian Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities

The importance of SSHRC's programs in the funding of research in the social sciences and the humanities looks different from different perspectives. Globally, the research portion of the SSHRC's budget was about \$15 million in 1977-1978. This represented slightly under 6% of the total reported by Statistics Canada. (Refer to Table 1). But examining the situation more closely, we see that SSHRC's role is pivotal in the direct funding of independent research. Expenditure on space and utilities and salaries is obviously indispensable prerequisite for research to take place. But preconditions in themselves do not bring about much research. We may therefore conclude that the marginal impact of funding specific research costs is decisive in bringing to fruition what was only potential. Our own survey of the direct funding of university research in our disciplines shows that we provide 35% of that money, a much more significant proportion than the global figures would imply.

The SSHRC's place in research training may be summarized briefly. Our doctoral fellowships provide subsistence to about 20% of full-time Canadian doctoral students, as well as a further 400 Canadians studying abroad. For Masters students our help goes to somewhat less than one per cent of the total. In both cases, however, the intense competition for these nationally prestigious awards means that our funds go to the very best students.

It is hard to offer good figures regarding research communication, but our impact is clearly great. Our funds support 85 learned journals, few of which could exist without our support; subsidies are made to over a hundred conferences each year, bringing together scholars to exchange information on research results; over 152 manuscripts were published last year with grants from the Aid to Scholarly Publishing Program, administered on our behalf by the SSFC and FHC.

Having summarized our present role in funding, we now turn to details of the history of spending by our predecessor, the Canada Council. We then outline our existing programs, comment on participation, and indicate the results of programs over the past decade.

a. Patterns of Canada Council Spending

The traditional approach of the Canada Council, from whom the SSHRC has inherited its programs, was to fund the best projects proposed to it in any field of the social sciences or the humanities. "Best" was determined according to rigorous evaluation procedures involving peer assessment. As a matter of principle the Council never consciously sought to influence the subjects studied nor the research methodologies selected. This, in the view of that Council, was the most useful role it could play, since problem-solving research on matters of immediate relevance would surely find money from line departments of government or private sources. The Council would preserve a long-term outlook, recognizing that what seems esoteric today may prove of urgent utility tomorrow. The approach adopted was attractive also in that it protected the independence of scholars from outside interference.

In implementing this approach, the Canada Council (to 1977-1978) and the SSHRC divided their expenditures as outlined in the table in Appendix A. Study of these data suggests several conclusions:

- i. As we noted in our introduction, real funding has decreased by over one-quarter since 1970-1971, after growing about ten times between 1964-1965 and 1970-1971.
- ii. The initial predominance given to doctoral training has diminished steadily since 1969-1970, dropping from 63% of the budget in that year to 26% in 1978-1979. To some extent this change was a response to a decline in the number of applicants (after 1971-1972), perhaps as a result of weakening prospects for employment. But a parallel lowering of success rates indicates a policy decision to accelerate the reallocation of resources out of training.

- iii. The shift has been into research itself. Between 1968-1969 and 1978-1979 the proportion of the budget going to research itself has exactly doubled, from 27% to 54%.
- iv. At the same time the proportion of expenditures going to research communications has increased over two times between 1968-1969 and 1977-1978. This reflects an effort to provide the outlets which could disseminate the results of a higher level of research activity.
- v. Throughout the period, little money went to developing research tools and creating the infrastructure necessary for research to flourish.

Before proceeding, we must sketch in more fully the programs through which the Canada Council sought, and the SSHRC still seeks, to aid research in the social sciences and the humanities.

b. Outline of the Existing Programs

The first major grouping of programs relates to independent scholarly research:

- i. Research Grants - This program provides about 600 grants annually to finance individual projects. All proposals which are rated highly by several outside assessors receive funding, which can range from \$2500 to well over \$50,000.
- ii. Leave Fellowships - Usually around 350 university scholars out of 800 applicants receive salary support and expenses to encourage them to take a sabbatical and devote it to research. Disciplinary committees select the most worthy applicants taking account of the merits of their proposed research plan.
- iii. Negotiated Grants - These are large grants of at least three to five years' duration given to help research teams undertake a complex research task. There are two main types: program grants and major editorial grants. The former permit concerted research, often involving several disciplines, on an important issue such as the economics of natural resource management; the latter finance the preparation and publication of major scholarly documents such as collected works, dictionaries and atlases. Competition is such that no more than one proposal in four is accepted.

- iv. General Research Grants - These bloc grants to the member institutions of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada provide for local adjudication of research grant and travel requests smaller than \$2500.

The second major field of effort, research training, comprises two programs:

- i. Doctoral Fellowships - The doctoral competition provides financial support for about 1200 of the 2900 or so who apply annually. The winners get about \$7000 per annum, typically for three years.
- ii. Special M.A. Fellowships - This competition offers about 100 fellowships to the best students entering M.A. programs at Canadian universities.

Both programs are designed to aid particularly able students to prepare for a life in research, whether in the universities or elsewhere. The Council provides some further indirect aid to students through research grants of various kinds. Many of these include salary money for research assistants who are graduate students.

The third major group of programs concerns strategic grants for research on themes of national importance. Many of the independent research projects, especially team projects supported by negotiated grants, deal with Canadian problems. However, until the Treasury Board approved additional funding of \$2 million for 1979-1980, the SSHRC had no programs specifically directed to the study of themes of national importance. The extra funds will finance new work on an initial theme, population aging, additional work on the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, additions to library collections of national significance, and broad consultations to identify further priority themes. Programs in support of social sciences and humanities research on the theme of population aging will include:

- i. Special Research Grants - These may include paying for the researchers' time (unlike regular research grants).
- ii. Post-doctoral Awards - These should aid young scholars to establish themselves in this new field.
- iii. Re-orientation Grants - Here the idea is to help established scholars to redirect their studies.
- iv. Research Workshops - The purpose is to aid a broad range of scholars and students to familiarize themselves with the field of population aging.
- v. Institutional Grants - These would aid universities or other institutions which may wish to organize a special team effort in some aspect of the overall theme of aging.

The fourth and final major set of programs covers the communication of research results, mainly among scholars:

- i. Learned Journals - On the basis of external assessment and jury review the Council assists with the costs of publishing about 80 specialized research journals. Applications exceed 120 each year. The amount of the subsidy provided is calculated according to a formula which takes account of readership and actual expenses, while still encouraging low costs.
- ii. Aid-to-Publication - This program subsidizes publishers who agree to produce in book form scholarly manuscripts of merit which would otherwise remain unpublished. About 150 obtain support annually out of more than 350 submitted.

- iii. Learned Societies - Grants from the Council assist about 30 scholarly associations to maintain a modest office and hold executive meetings. Some money can also be made available for special projects such as reviewing the state of research in a particular discipline. This program further provides most of the financing of two umbrella groups, the Social Sciences Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities. In addition it assists both the Royal Society of Canada and the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement de la science.
- iv. Conferences - Money for travel and subsistence helps scholars to organize conferences which can facilitate exchanges among experts. The Council provides aid of up to \$3000 each to over 100 scholarly conferences annually. Like the other programs under this heading, conferences help to break down the barriers inherent in Canada's geographical immensity.

Supplementing the other programs, the Council administers its own international programs and a number of scholarly exchange agreements with countries such as the USSR, France, Hungary and Japan. In addition, the Council handles several agreements on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. Small programs exist to help Canadian scholars to participate in international conferences and to undertake collaborative projects with foreign scholars.

c. The Issue of Participation

Having examined the nature of SSHRC's research funding, we now turn to the issue of participation in the Council's programs. It is often noted that university staff in the social sciences and the humanities participate in Council programs much less frequently than is the case among professors who look to NSERC or MRC for support. Several observations are needed to place this point in context:

- i. It is true that in any one year only about six per cent of full-time university faculty (plus a few private scholars) obtain research grants or leave fellowships or participate in negotiated grants. It must not be forgotten, however, that many further scholars are aided through general research grants, and to some extent also through international exchange agreements.
- ii. If we consider the number of applicants to our programs, rather than only those who are successful, the Council has a participation rate of about twelve per cent of full time university professors in a given year. Including general research grants and international exchanges, participation of potential applicants would likely rise above 15%.
- iii. The annual figure is not very meaningful, however, in view of the nature of research in our disciplines. Often a project covers five or more years from conception through data gathering to analysis and finally to the preparation of a monograph or series of articles. This implies that a long-term participation rate would better indicate the level of research activity. In fact, for the period 1969 to 1978, at least 49% of full-time professors at Canadian universities applied at one time or another for research support (taking account of additions and deletions from staff). About 28% obtained support at one time or another during this period.

It is likely that at the present level of SSHRC funding, the amount of money available is itself a major factor in determining the level of participation. This is true in two senses. First, for some programs such as negotiated grants, we are forced to turn down projects which have been judged worthy of support. University research administrators also suggest that the available general research grant funds do not allow them to respond to all the local

requests for useful research. Second, outside of sabbatical stipends the Council offers very little help in purchasing the time necessary for information gathering, reflection and writing. Although many scholars active in publication have few direct research needs, most productive scholars require more time free for research than is ordinarily available after teaching and administrative duties have been fulfilled. Our conclusion is that if sufficient money were available, the SSHRC could significantly increase and perhaps even double its annual participation rate, and still limit its awards to projects judged worthy by peers of the applicants.

d. The Results of SSHRC Programme

At the purely quantitative level it is easy enough to demonstrate the output from our programs. For several years the Council has gathered information from research grant holders on what publications or conference papers have appeared as a result of the grants. Based on a return of 85% of the questionnaires sent to recipients for the period 1970 to 1973 our report indicates that research grants led directly to about 3,000 publications, including monographs, journal articles, reports and working and conference papers.

For doctoral fellowships we have the results of a survey, conducted in 1974, of fellows from the 1969 competition. Over 80% replied; 62% had completed their doctorates and 32% were still working upon them; 70% had obtained teaching and research posts by 1973, most of them in Canada. (The SSHRC is currently updating its information on publications from Research Grants. A new doctoral survey will be carried out this year.)

The results of each project supported cannot be presented in this plan, but a small sample of research on Canadian topics funded through the Research Grants Program can provide an indication of the type of work done with our help.

Georges Henri Lévesque received a grant to put together a personal reminiscence of the evolution of Quebec society prior to the Quiet Revolution. Based on his personal papers and recollections, an interim report on his research has been published by La Revue d'histoire sociale: "Une note dans le prélude de la Révolution tranquille: Crise des mouvements de jeunesse de 1930 à 1960."

The folklore of Newfoundland is particularly rich and a fine source of material for socio-linguists and folklorists. Leading a team of researchers, Herbert Halpert is working on a two volume study which will attempt to analyse and present oral narrative derived from tapes and from written manuscripts. These records were a valuable tool in the preparation of the Dictionary of Newfoundland English.

A group of University of Toronto sociologists has received Council support for their project on ethnic identities and relations. This is the first major study to collect comparable data on eight ethnic groups, with a sufficiently large sample to allow for the independent analysis of data on each group.

At the same time, W.S. Tarnapolsky, of York University, studied race relations and the law in Canada. He is preparing a book tracing the evolution from official discrimination to equality of access and opportunity under the law.

Using a systems approach philosopher C.A. Hooker, of Western Ontario, has contributed to the potential resolution of environmental problems through his analysis of social institutions. His work may lead to the construction of systems designs for optimal social and industrial strategies within a human society.

The impact of television on a small community, its social structure and the community involvement of adults and children, have been studied by Tannis Williams in British Columbia. The UBC psychologists found that television watching had serious effects on children's reading skills and on the life of the community in general. (For further information on these projects please refer to Appendix H.)

We cannot be certain how the results of these and other studies will be used, but there is sufficient evidence that the Council's award holders have been active in publishing their results. This has been true of all our fields, from traditional humanistic scholarship to highly pragmatic branches of the social sciences. The Council's funds have gone, and continue to go, to serious scholars pursuing investigations of significance to our knowledge of Canadian society and culture and their place in the international context.

4. Priorities for the Eighties

Thus far this paper has explained the importance of research in the social sciences and the humanities, sketched the current Canadian situation in these disciplines, and reviewed the place of the SSHRC in funding this work. We now turn to the future: where should this Council go from here?

a. Objectives

After careful study of its mandate and programs the SSHRC has adopted the following overall objective:

To promote and assist excellence in Canadian research and scholarship in the social sciences and the humanities.

Within the wide ambit of this general purpose, the SSHRC has developed four sub-objectives which cover the main fields in which it plans to be active:

- i. to support such independent research as in the judgement of scholars will best advance knowledge;
- ii. to assist in and advise on maintaining and developing the national capacity for research;
- iii. to encourage research on themes considered by the Council to be of national importance; and
- iv. to facilitate the communication and exchange of research results.

In implementing these objectives the Council wishes to honour two principles. First, the peer assessment system, which means that each application must be judged as to its scholarly merit by competent scholars. Second, the programs will generally be available to any Canadian or landed immigrant who can meet the standards of his research peers.

b. Major Program Thrusts for 1980-1985

This section summarizes the program changes which the SSHRC envisages for the first half of the 1980's. We proceed by discussing the four sub-objectives in the order of priority the Council attaches to them. Under each sub-objective there are a number of program proposals, also described in the order of their priority. Table 2 indicates the relative importance of program proposals under the various sub-objectives.

FIRST PRIORITY: The Council has concluded that it should continue to assign its first priority to the support of independent research in the social sciences and the humanities. This position has been strongly endorsed by the SSHRC's broadly representative Advisory Academic Panel. In our view support of projects initiated and controlled by responsible scholars themselves remain the best way to encourage creative and innovative research. We would continue to leave to line components of government and to business the financing of work designed to seek solutions to specific applied problems. The SSHRC can best contribute by funding projects which can build the foundation for problem solving, whether by exploring the practical implications of research findings, or by probing basic theoretical issues within a discipline. Because the boundary between basic and applied research is rather arbitrary, these remarks express a general orientation rather than a rigid formula.

Within this first priority, the SSHRC advocates the following program changes during the planning period:

- i. The recent drop in new university and research employment opportunities implies that few excellent young researchers will readily find work in their fields. The Council considers that, in view of the need for new blood in research as elsewhere, there should be implemented a modest program of fellowships to allow some of the best doctoral graduates to establish themselves as researchers. It would be expected that after one or two years' experience through this program, the young researchers would be much better able to obtain suitable permanent employment in research. To begin, we would restrict our help to a few dozen people, increasing to about 100 by 1984-1985. We are already acquiring experience with post-doctoral fellowships as part of our new program of research on population aging.

- ii. Time free for research is one of the essential ingredients of good scholarship. The Council plans two programs whose specific purpose would be to increase the availability of research time for proven scholars. The first, for perhaps ten or twenty truly eminent and productive Canadian scholars only, would provide full salary and research support for one or two years. The second, a released time program, would provide salary support for periods of one or two semesters to carry out a specific piece of research, or to write up results already obtained. A secondary purpose of this program would be to increase employment prospects for young scholars, since universities could utilize the freed salary funds to hire temporary replacements.

However, the implementation of the above two programs depends on the future of our current leave fellowship program which is under review. It is our preliminary assessment that the number of scholars who would obtain the free time they need for their research through the new programs would exceed the number of those who would choose not to take sabbatical leave and use it productively because they could not obtain our salary stipends. The SSHRC is considering a plan to broaden the scope of the present leave fellowship program to permit scholars to obtain released time not necessarily associated with sabbatical leave.

- iii. The Canada Council's international scholarly program consisted almost exclusively of agreements administered on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. At present that department is consistently and sharply cutting back on its involvement in this field. The SSHRC, however, feels that facilitating the access of Canadians to foreign research centres and encouraging an international exchange of knowledge are basic responsibilities of a national research council. The Council has thus acted recently to establish its own programs aimed at encouraging sustained collaboration between Canadian scholars and scholars from other regions of the world, and at

Table 2: Relative Priority of Proposed Major Program Thrusts for 1980-1985

Urgency Within Each Priority	FIRST PRIORITY: Independent Research	SECOND PRIORITY: Themes of National Importance	THIRD PRIORITY: Communication of Results	FOURTH PRIORITY: Research Facilities and Instruments
A (highest)	1. post-doctoral fellowships 2. released time			
B	3. prestige fellowships	1. new themes	1. dissemination to wide public 2. scholarly communication	1. Research collections
C		4. international exchanges	3. encourage greater learned society activity	2. research facilities and instruments
D (lowest)		5. research exchanges		3. support for centres of excellence 4. research visits 5. central reference facility

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This table indicates in a rough sense how the individual program proposals under each broad priority relate to one another.

ensuring adequate Canadian representation at international workshops, conferences, and meetings of scholarly associations. These initiatives are the beginning of a systematic attempt by the SSHRC to play a more active role in promoting international scholarly exchange.

- iv. The problem of a relatively unchanging body of Canadian professors calls for Council action. With student enrolments dropping, few new professors are being hired. Thus we seek to establish a program to encourage exchanges of professors among the different regions of the country and between the two major language groups. The program would remain very small and probably limit itself to paying moving costs. Such a program would have two benefits: first, it would help to stimulate new thinking and national awareness among Canadian researchers; and second, it should enhance understanding among the disparate regional groups which make up this country. Such domestic exchanges are at least as necessary as international exchanges.
- v. For the other programs relating to the independent research sub-objective, we advocate modest growth in real terms. (Note that since we lack projections on the implicit price index of government expenditures on goods and services, we are relying in our budget calculations for the future, on the Consumer Price Index projections as our measure of inflation. As Appendix B explains, however, this index has seriously understated the effects of inflation on our funding over the past decade.) Specific expenditure proposals for each of these programs can be found in the budgetary projections for three alternative funding plans. These are summarized in Appendices C, E and F.

SECOND PRIORITY: The Council's second priority, which complements the first, is to foster greatly expanded effort on research relating to themes of national importance. Through our primary commitment to independent research we fund projects which range widely throughout the social sciences, humanities and related professional disciplines. Not surprisingly, much of this work has dealt directly with public issues, from the effects of day care on infant development to the method of calculating optimum indirect taxes. And, as argued earlier, all of the projects contribute to our understanding of man and his behaviour. The Council now feels, however, that the time is ripe to build on the existing base of research in our disciplines by encouraging additional concerted effort on themes likely to prove important both to decision-makers and to the public in the last two decades of this century.

Our main approach here would be to identify four or five broad themes around which to organize intensified research. This strategy has already begun in 1979-1980 with a program of research on population aging. We have launched also this year a process of wide public consultation as the means to assist in identifying future themes for special attention. The current list of proposals (not in any particular order) includes the following:

- i. literacy and language - The quality of written and oral language use strongly affects the quality of our thought and public discourse. How to read and write effectively? How well do we communicate with each other?
- ii. resource management - From an economic and social viewpoint, how best should we exploit our mining, oil and gas, forestry, fishery and agricultural land resources?

- iii. decision-making - Can a better understanding of the process of making decisions improve the decisions? How should we predict outcomes and weigh alternatives?
- iv. biological revolution - What are the ethical, legal, social and economic implications of genetic engineering? How can and should Canadians respond?
- v. Canadian studies - As the Commission on Canadian Studies and others have shown, we remain ill-informed about our own country. All aspects of Canadian life from literature to politics demand increased attention. Assistance under this theme would be designed to complement the programs of other funders of such research.
- vi. communications revolution - With the development of home computers and two-way television transmission we face a social innovation at least as fundamental as the introduction of regular television a generation ago. How will we respond to the new possibilities?
- vii. changes in the family - The forms of living together domestically have been under experiment. What have been the social, economic and cultural consequences? What is the condition of the traditional family? What are the causes and extent of violence within the family? What are the consequences for children? Can changes in the law provide adequate protection for children?
- viii. the role of third cultures - At least one-third of the Canadian population is not native Indian, francophone nor descended from inhabitants of the British Isles and Ireland. What rights do these more recent immigrant groups have in fact? What is the state of ethnic relations in Canada?

- ix. Northern development - Pipeline construction, oil and gas exploration and native land claims are already upon us in the North. More than ever, then, we need to understand the social and economic dynamics of that vast region.
- x. Regional disparities - One of the problems within a federal system is the distribution of power and economic development among levels of government and regions of widely varying strength in their resources and economic bases. Conceived widely, the issue would include not only the historical and constitutional origins of such disparities, but also studies on the effects of an unequal distribution of resources, whether socio-psychological, cultural or educational.

The Council has already funded projects in each of the areas listed. In choosing themes of national importance, we would wish to encourage broader and more sustained attention on the fields selected.

The SSHRC does not propose to direct the research financed under these thematic "umbrellas". The work will be fully independent in that scholars will define and control the individual projects. The difference between these and regular research grants will be that in the case of thematic or "strategic" support, we will base our decision on which project to fund not only on the central prerequisite of scholarly merit, but also on how well the project is likely to advance our understanding of one of the themes. This research will not "solve" social problems. Instead it will help build the groundwork of basic facts and analysis on which decision-makers and the public can draw for their own "problem-solving" research.

THIRD PRIORITY: The third priority for Council action is the communication of the results of research both to the scholarly community and to the interested public. We have argued that research is lacking on many Canadian issues which will face decision-makers and the public in the near future. Our plan calls for a new emphasis on such research, as well as maintaining the traditional core of independent work. It follows that a key link in the chain is the dissemination of the insights and the facts thus generated. To be useful, research results must be visible and available to the public.

To give effect to this aim the Council supports the following undertakings:

- i. Our first new task here would be to communicate the major results of research beyond the community of scholars. There would be two intended audiences: the interested general public and decision-makers in the public and private sectors. Vehicles would include public lecture series, preparation of T.V. and radio programs, conferences and newspaper and magazine articles. In all these cases, the Council would act as a catalyst and source of information, trying as much as possible to exploit existing programs, publications and organizations.
- ii. During 1980-1981 the SSHRC will examine critically its current expenditures on the subsidization of scholarly publishing. We suspect that more rapid and less expensive distribution can be achieved through frequent use of less prestigious printing methods (e.g. offset or even newsprint) or other media such as microfilm or microfiche. On the other hand, high quality publishing offers more permanence and ease of reference. We must decide on a suitable balance of approaches based on a careful study of the relative merits of each.
- iii. In many cases the existing Canadian learned societies seem inactive in reviewing and communicating the state of research in their disciplines. The Council will therefore encourage greater endeavours in these areas both on the part of the learned societies and similar bodies. In principle, the professional scholarly associations should be among the major forces in familiarizing the public, as well as their colleagues, with the outcome of their work.
- iv. With regard to the two other existing programs in this field, the Council wishes to maintain at least the present level of real funding for conferences, and allow for a small increase in support for learned journals. These means of sharing the fruits of research among active scholars remain fundamental to our mandate.

FOURTH PRIORITY: The SSHRC has acknowledged a need for a more systematic commitment to building up the infrastructure, facilities and instruments which are required for continued effective scholarship. This area has been largely neglected during the past decade as a result of insufficient funding; it cannot be allowed to slip any further. The following programs merit support:

- i. Scholarship is hampered in this country by a lack of basic research aids such as bibliographies, indexes, inventories of archives, critical editions of major works, collections of letters, translations of seminal books into English or French as the case may be, atlases and advanced text books. The absence of such materials in the Canadian field is most acute. The SSHRC's responsibility to foster the effectiveness of Canadian researchers requires us to help create many of these instruments of accessibility.
- ii. There exist in Canada over 100 research institutes and centres of excellence dealing with the social sciences and the humanities. These vary greatly in size, type, style of operation and quality. Some of the best range from the very pragmatic urbanization section of the Institut national de la recherche scientifique in Montreal to the world-renowned Centre for Medieval Studies and related Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto. Still, gaps remain. This is particularly the case with Canadian studies; it is also likely to be true for the major themes of national importance. The Council is well aware of the dangers inherent in providing core support for research institutes. However, on a trial basis, the SSHRC would like to provide start-up support for a small number of centres of excellence which meet needs not already served by other institutes. Assistance to successful existing centres of excellence whose finances are precarious might also be considered. Such a program would need to be linked with support for post-doctoral fellowships and released time.

- iii. Already, as part of the supplementary package of national interest programs approved for 1979-1980, the Council has introduced a small program to assist libraries in building on existing strengths by adding to collections of national significance. The library budgets at some universities have been greatly affected by cutbacks. The SSHRC clearly cannot undertake to fill the widening gap between full research collections and what now can be purchased with university budgets. But we do plan to expand somewhat the fund for meeting special opportunities to fill gaps in important research holdings.
- iv. Measures are needed to assist professors at smaller, more isolated universities to overcome regional imbalances in the availability of research resources. For this purpose, the Council would offer assistance for such researchers to visit the major research centres for several weeks at a time. Conversely, on-site visits by eminent scholars could help in shaping successful projects at the smaller universities.
- v. At present there is no central facility through which scholars in the social sciences and humanities can conveniently learn about and locate the research materials they require. Further analysis is required to determine how best to meet this need. In principle, however, provision should be made for the development of facilities in this field.

Finally, also under the heading of research capacity, there is the field of research training. The SSHRC has decided to avoid hasty conclusions in this domain. On the one hand, we know that university research and teaching positions will become more and more

scarce during the planning period. This could imply a need to cut back our support for doctoral studies. On the other hand, the research sector outside the universities appears to be growing. We would also want to avoid finding ourselves as unprepared as we were in the 1960's, if university demand does pick up as predicted in the 1990's. We should plan for this and avoid the necessity of yet another mass importation of foreign scholars. During 1979-1980, the Council will therefore conduct a full study of the effectiveness of our doctoral program, looking at both the success of past fellows in obtaining research-oriented work whether inside or outside the universities, and the projections of demand for Ph.D. graduates in our disciplines over the coming decade. Pending the results of this work we intend to increase the doctoral fellowship budget in line with inflation. At the same time we will examine our small program of special M.A. fellowships to determine its impact in establishing national standards of achievement.

To summarize, the Council wishes to preserve and expand its very fruitful support for independent research. The major area for growth, in percentage terms, however, will be in concerted support for research on issues of national significance. In addition, the Council feels that urgent attention should be devoted to the needs of decision makers, researchers and the public and to the building up of adequate research facilities and instruments. It is too early to tell the best mixture of approaches to take regarding graduate training.

c. Evaluation Plans

The SSHRC has decided to make systematic program evaluation a central part of its management style. Thus, as we noted in the introduction to this paper, during 1978-1979 the Council has devoted itself to evaluations in support of pressing decisions (e.g. on the future of leave fellowships), to analysis of information basic to the Council's role (e.g. the

personal, professional and regional characteristics of our applicants over the past ten years), and to an examination of proposals for new programs or significant revisions to existing programs.

After this major effort, the Council will concentrate in 1979-1980 on evaluating two particular programs. The first project, on doctoral fellowships, will entail a survey of recent fellows to determine whether they are finding employment in research. We will also scrutinize the available data on future needs for PhD's in our disciplines. The second evaluation project, on negotiated grants, will look at how well these large team research and publishing projects promote first-class research. We will also evaluate what these projects contribute to interdisciplinary research and to major topics of Canadian or international importance. Several smaller studies will no doubt also be undertaken, as the need arises.

Moving into the planning period, we envisage devoting one year consecutively to each of our main program sub-objectives. Thus, over a four-year cycle the Council will submit all of its programs to evaluation. Effectiveness evaluation will be the responsibility of the Director of Planning and Evaluation. Efficiency will be scrutinized through a series of operational audits under the control of the Treasurer. Similarly, the Treasurer will arrange for review of economy and probity through traditional internal financial audit. The three aspects of evaluation will be integrated at the level of the Council's Audit Committee which will receive all reports, and also at the level of the Council itself, to whom the Audit Committee must account.

The anticipated schedule of programme effectiveness evaluation is as follows:

- i. 1980-1981 - The focus would be independent research, the first sub-objective. All but one of the programs in this area, such as research grants, leave fellowships (and variations) and general research grants would be examined. The exception would be negotiated grants which will have been evaluated or reviewed in 1979-1980. One major effort during this year would be to experiment with ways to assess the value of research completed under these programs. Professionally conducted "state-of-the-art" reviews of particular disciplines may figure prominently here, should they prove feasible.
- ii. 1981-1982 - By this point the Council anticipates being able to look at the early results of the research on themes of national importance. Precisely because this represents a new departure for the Council, it is important to take stock of progress, in order to introduce any necessary correctives or program modifications. We will be paying special attention to the extent to which research on our new themes represents a coherent and usable whole, or at least appears likely to provide such a product later.
- iii. 1982-1983 - In this year, the SSHRC will look at the success of its initiatives in improving the communication of research results. Of great importance will be examination of the proper budget allocations among the various modes of dissemination such as books, journals, conferences, the media, the learned societies and the two federations. Leave Fellowships (and variations) would again be evaluated.
- iv. 1983-1984 - Having reviewed the doctoral program in 1979-1980, it should be the time to take another look in 1983-1984. The key question will probably be whether the signs are developing that demand for university researchers and teachers will reassert itself in the late 1980's and early 1990's as is now predicted. Concurrently, we will need to look at the need for research instruments and the impact of our limited programs in meeting those needs. International programmes will also be assessed.

- v. 1984-1985 - The Council expects that by this year it would again be appropriate to evaluate our independent research programs. We would also develop our second five-year plan, covering the period 1985-1990.

It is evident that the precise terms of reference for the evaluations to be undertaken will depend on the circumstances as they present themselves at the time. Indeed, we may expect events to lead to some adjustments in the scheme outlined above. As a general rule, we expect effectiveness evaluations to lag behind operational audits by one year. This approach will ease the burden on program staff at any one time, and will maintain the immediate awareness of accountability during two years out of every four for each program. The operational audits will also no doubt help define the effectiveness issues. Of course financial audits will be conducted annually.

D. ALTERNATIVES

After consideration of the factors discussed above, the SSHRC sees three alternatives for the growth of its funding over the next five years:

1. An annual funding increase equivalent to the anticipated growth in the Gross National Product (GNP) would permit the Council primarily to support a very modest improvement in the existing base of independent research in the social sciences and the humanities.
2. A phased expansion in real funding to a level that would be necessary to respond fully to the research needs perceived by the scholarly community itself, as expressed by the two federations of learned societies, the Social Science Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities.

3. An annual funding increase equivalent to the growth in GNP plus five per cent would allow the SSHRC to expand more adequately its major new effort to promote research ventures in areas of national importance.

ALTERNATIVE ONE: The first alternative is summarized in Appendix C. Appendix D gives the projections for inflation and real economic growth obtained from the Treasury Board Secretariat. We have used these figures in all our calculations of future funding requirements. The first alternative would entail:

1. Establishement of a new program of post-doctoral fellowships and a major new effort at developing public awareness of the results of scholarship in the social sciences and the humanities.
2. A limited increase in support for strategic programs and for the provision of research facilities and instruments.
3. The maintenance of most existing programs at their present level of real funding. (Observe that these plans assume that the Consumer Price Index will be approximately equal to the Implicit Price Index of government expenditures on goods and services. In the past the latter index has risen much more steeply than CPI. If this continues, the budget projections shown for the first alternative may represent a decline in real funding. Refer to Appendix B for more details.) The main exceptions would be:
 - a. Research grants and general research grants would be allowed a real increase of about two percent per annum to accommodate a modest expansion in participation.
 - b. GNP growth for the combined leave fellowship and released time program after their inauguration.
 - c. An accelerated growth of the international programs to reach a maintenance level (inflation increase only) by the end of the planning period.

The Council would handle all of the planned changes with its existing staff level of 107 person-years.

ALTERNATIVE TWO: The second alternative, which is outlined in Appendix E, would permit a breakthrough in the level of research activity in Canada. The main elements of this alternative would be:

1. An increase of two-thirds in the real level of support for the core programs of independent research, that is, research grants and leave fellowships and their variations.
2. A doubling in the constant dollar support for the general research grants to universities.
3. Twice as many post-doctoral fellowships (about 200 in 1984-1985) as provided for in the first alternative.
4. An increase of about 50% in the number of doctoral fellowships and 100% in the number of Special M.A. fellowships. The new fellowships would be directed towards building up the research capacity in disciplines judged to require special attention, such as business administration.
5. Support for research facilities and instruments at a level three times greater than that provided in the first alternative. The extra funds would allow us to support several centres of excellence and to provide systematic assistance to the creation of needed bibliographies, indexes, critical editions, translations, library and archival materials and other research tools.
6. Funds to permit the SSHRC to support seven or eight themes of national importance, additional to the two or three which would be possible under the first alternative.
7. A small program of assistance for exchanges of professors among the regions of Canada.

8. A doubling of support for scholarly publishing and conferences to provide suitable outlets for the increased research activity foreseen under this option. For similar reasons we would increase the resources available for promoting awareness to double the level under the first alternative.
9. The same acceleration in international programs as that planned under the first alternative.

To sustain the additional workload imposed by the adoption of this alternative, the Council would seek a small increase in person-years, to 128 in 1984-1985 instead of 107 as at present.

ALTERNATIVE THREE: The third alternative proposes a middle course. This approach would allow the SSHRC to pursue the themes of national importance with vigour, while improving somewhat the existing base of independent research. Appendix F summarizes the funding details of this option. The major differences between this and the first alternative are the following:

1. The funding for research on themes of national importance is greatly expanded, from \$4 million in 1984-1985 in the first alternative to \$13.5 million in this option.
2. The General Research Grants program would be allowed growth at the rate of GNP plus five per cent instead of only two per cent above inflation. The extra growth would go mainly to smaller, more isolated universities, as a way of helping overcome regional imbalances in access to research resources.
3. We would allow about twice as much (3.5 million in 1984-1985, instead of \$2 million) for research facilities and instruments. The extra funds would be used to create a national reference centre for scholars and to improve facilities for sharing and distributing those research materials which are available only in a few places.
4. Two other small programs of national significance would be launched. The first would provide core funding for a few centres of excellences. The second would finance exchanges of professors among regions.
5. The increase envisaged for public awareness under this alternative is double that provided in the first alternative. Somewhat larger expansion is also allowed for learned societies.

The Council expects to be able to handle the workload under this alternative with a staff of 118 person-years by the end of 1984-1985.

EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The second alternative (annual increase equal to GNP plus seventeen per cent) would allow the SSHRC to spearhead a comprehensive mobilization of Canada's research potential in the social sciences, humanities, and related disciplines. With this funding, the Council could support balanced and rapid growth in the whole research system: increased graduate training with a special emphasis on priority fields, provision for much needed research facilities and instruments, a healthy increase in the level of independent research, a vigorous commitment to addressing themes of national importance and a parallel expansion in the channels for disseminating results. Such a boost would give the social sciences and humanities the prominence in Canadian research which their importance to understanding ourselves and others demands.

In practice, however the Council cannot recommend this alternative at the present for two reasons. First, in the current climate of budgetary deficits and restraining, it would be unrealistic to request such a large rate of funding increase. Second, we judge it unlikely that this Council could effectively manage such an accelerated expansion in the programs it administers. In the longer term, however, the SSHRC feels that the social sciences and humanities should achieve the level of activity described in the second alternative.

The first alternative (annual increase equal to GNP) respects the need for fiscal restraint. It would also allow a small margin of real growth which would accommodate post-doctoral fellowships, a new public awareness program and modest increases in support for strategic programs and for research facilities and instruments. These improvements could further be absorbed without an increase in the Council's permanent staff. It would not, however, allow for an increase of any significance in the funding of research in areas of national interest, nor would it provide support for core funding of centres of excellence. Programs designed to reduce the impact of regional disparities would also be affected; General Research Grant for small, isolated universities could not be increased and a program to encourage the exchange of professors among regions would not be introduced.

The substance of the third alternative (annual increase equal to GNP plus five per cent) is that a real growth in our funding beyond the rate of increase in GNP will be needed if we are to make major new commitments to concerted research on themes of national importance. The need for such research has been argued

throughout this paper. Thematic research in the Council's view is the appropriate next stage in the development of the social sciences and the humanities. Decision-makers will increasingly need to draw on results from our disciplines as a basis for their own "problem-solving" research. Canadian society will leave itself less able to cope with the social and economic changes which will follow from its research and development policy, unless it provides for adequate investment in the social sciences and humanities.

It would not be feasible to consider financing a substantial program of thematic research by reallocation from existing SSHRC programs. The Council accepts the general need to try to establish new programs by replacing old ones. However, in the third alternative we envisage raising support for research on themes of national importance from the \$4 million planned under the first alternative to \$13.5 million. Reallocation of anything approaching this magnitude could only be accomplished by destroying the base of independent research, training and dissemination. This would in turn undermine the thematic program, since to succeed it must build on the foundation offered by our existing programs.

The SSHRC recommends that the third alternative be supported by the Government. The Council is convinced that Canada needs to channel new resources into research in the social sciences and humanities. This is true both because of the cultural value of such research, and because of its potential utility as an aid to decision-making. In particular, the Council feels the time is ripe to expand greatly its modest program of support for research on themes of national importance. To do this, the Council will require annual funding increases in the order of five per cent above the rate of growth in the GNP.

In fact, since the peak level of their funding in real terms in 1970-1971, the Council's programs have lost about 28 per cent of the real value of their financing. (Refer to Appendix A for the details). Using the 1970-1971 peak as a basis for comparison, the funding sought under the third alternative would only amount to an annual increase of about GNP minus one per cent over the period 1980 to 1985. It is essential to stress that in the summer of 1970, the Canada Council sought

Government support for a new program "to influence and coordinate the pattern of research activity in the universities... to meet national needs". At that time the additional funds did not become available. We now find ourselves in very much the same situation as the Canada Council did then, but with nearly a decade lost. The SSHRC therefore urges that the Government approve the funding necessary to implement the third alternative.

E. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The financial requirements for alternatives one, two and three are shown in Appendices C, E and F respectively. Appendix G gives additional financial information on the constant dollar (1979-1980 = 100) estimates for individual programs and the percentage distribution of funds among the programs for the three alternatives.

The Council's recommendation, alternative three, would mean an increase in funding of 107 % in current dollars, or 50% in real terms over the planning period. Total funding in current dollars would grow from \$35.9 million in the base year 1979-1980 to \$74.2 million in 1984-1985. It is to be noted as above however that this base has lost 28% of its value since 1970-1971. If we were to adjust that base, the increase over the 5 years period would be from \$46 million in 1979-1980 to \$74.2 million in 1984-1985, for an average annual increase below GNP-1%. The first alternative would require \$60.3 million by that year, an increase on the base year of 68% in current dollars, or 22% in real terms. The second alternative would need \$104.4 million in 1984-1985, a growth of 190% in current dollars, or 110% in real terms.

As noted above, the SSHRC considers the second alternative to be desirable, but on a longer term basis. However, the difference between the first and third alternatives (13.9 million in 1984-1985) is not very large in absolute terms. And the extra money would permit a much needed acceleration in the development of research in the social sciences, humanities, and related disciplines.

F. CONCLUSION

The social sciences and the humanities offer understanding of man and his behaviour. Curiosity has always driven scholars to seek knowledge for its own sake. This urge to explain has characterized the most dynamic civilizations throughout history.

As technology develops, the need for advanced research in the social sciences and the humanities increases. This is true for three main reasons:

1. Economic development requires information derived from the social sciences.
2. Resulting social changes throw up problems which only research in the social sciences and humanities can permit us to comprehend clearly.
3. In the midst of instability, study of basic human values becomes more than ever essential to maintain perspective on what is important in the long run.

These arguments are especially applicable to Canada since we have thus far done little to gather basic information on and insights into our own conditions. Decision-makers, as well as the public, need to understand Canada better in order to discharge their duties responsibly.

Canadian research in the social sciences and the humanities has made great strides since the early postwar years. However, danger signs are evident. For example, a decline in university enrolment and employment threatens to cut off an entire generation from research work. The disciplinary habits of scholars are leaving research fragmented. Basic research tools are still inadequate. The SSHRC's predecessor, the Canada Council, played a major role in building up research in the social sciences and the humanities over the past two decades. The SSHRC accepts its responsibility for providing new leadership over the next five years.

After reviewing its programs and the state of research in Canada, the Council has decided on the following priorities for the first half of the 1980's:

1. Maintain and expand the core activity of support for independent research.
2. Expand substantially the support for research on themes of national importance.
3. Make a major effort to improve the communication of research results to researchers, to decision-makers and to the interested public.
4. Act to improve the quality and extent of basic research facilities and instruments.

In order to implement these priorities, the SSHRC recommends that its funding be increased from 1980 to 1985 at an annual rate equal to the growth in GNP plus five per cent. We are confident that the development needs of research in the social sciences and the humanities, coupled with the growing requirement for the kind of understanding only these disciplines can provide, fully justify support for the recommended course of action.

APPENDIX A

PATTERNS OF CANADA COUNCIL AND SSHRC SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES BY SSHRC SUB-OBJECTIVE AND PROGRAM, 1968-1980

Note: Except for the last two rows of the table, all figures are expressed as percentages of total funding.
Source is Canada Council Annual Reports and SSHRC budgets.

PATTERNS OF CANADA COUNCIL AND SSHRC SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND THE HUMANITIES BY SSHRC SUB-OBJECTIVE AND PROGRAM, 1968-1980

Program and Category	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1977- 1978	1978- 1979	1979- 1980 (budget)
I. Independent Research												
a. Research Grants (%)	18.6	25.0	23.8	20.2	22.4	23.9	24.5	23.1	19.3	21.8	20.8	21.0
b. Leave Fellowships (%)	8.1	5.9	7.0	10.8	12.8	14.4	15.0	15.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.1
c. Negotiated Grants (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	12.1	7.7	15.0	14.6
d. General Research Grants (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	5.0	3.7	Note 6	4.1	4.0
<u>Sub-total (%)</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>53.9</u>	<u>52.7</u>
II. Research Capacity												
a. Doctoral Fellowships (%)	59.6	62.9	62.0	60.5	47.4	44.9	40.0	35.7	35.8	35.7	28.1	26.9
b. M.A. Fellowships (%)	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3
c. Research Facilities (%)	6.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	1.2
<u>Sub-total (%)</u>	<u>67.85</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>62.0</u>	<u>60.5</u>	<u>51.0⁵</u>	<u>48.7⁵</u>	<u>43.7⁵</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>30.4</u>
III. Strategic Programs (%)												
a. Aging Population (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
b. Other themes (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
<u>Sub-total (%)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.8</u>
IV. Research Communication												
a. Publication (%)	1.9	1.8	2.7	4.1	6.4	8.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
b. Learned Societies (%)	-	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	4.3	2.9
c. Conferences (%)	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.1
<u>Sub-total (%)</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>10.8</u>
V. International (Note 1) (%)												
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Total Funding (Notes 2, 3, 4) (real dollars; 1968 = 100)	15,613	15,818	15,914	14,875	14,247	14,350	13,276	13,020	12,541	12,007	11,423	
Total Funding (Notes 2, 4) (current dollars)	15,613	17,126	18,238	18,103	18,578	20,319	21,825	24,673	27,164	28,480	29,334	32,329

NOTES:

- NOTE 1. Prior to the formation of the SSHRC in April 1978, expenditures on the Canada Council's international programs in the humanities and social sciences were combined with those on the arts. It has, therefore, proven impossible to obtain accurate figures for earlier years. The amount available seems to have been about \$150,000 to \$200,000. In addition, both Councils have administered international scholarly programs on behalf of the Department of External Affairs; in 1978-1979 the value of these programs was about \$1.6 million. These programs are not limited to scholars in our disciplines alone.
- NOTE 2. Figures exclude awards financed by the proceeds of Dorothy J. Killam's estate; these continue to be administered by the Canada Council and cover all fields of research. For 1977-1978, the value of these awards was \$1,485,000. The figures also exclude the Canadian Horizons (later Explorations) program which has also remained with the Canada Council. For 1977-1978, the human sciences contribution to the program was \$693,000.
- NOTE 3. Conversion from current to constant dollars is based on the implicit price index of government current expenditure on goods and services. This is considered to represent the mix of items covered by research funding in our disciplines better than either the Consumer Price Index which has no labor or capital components, or the Science Expenditure Price Index which has a large capital component as befits natural science research. The index numbers come from the December 1978 issue of the Canadian Statistical Review, p. 25 and previous issues of the same periodical. We have converted the base from 1971 = 100 to 1968 = 100; the figure for 1978 is an estimate. A small, but consistent, error is introduced by applying a calendar year index to fiscal year figures. The index numbers are as follows: 1968-100.0; 1969-108.3; 1970-114.6; 1971-121.7; 1972-130.4; 1973-141.6; 1974-164.4; 1975-189.5; 1976-216.6; 1977-237.2; 1978-256.8. Refer to Appendix B for further details.

- NOTE 4. Administration costs are excluded. Prior to the formation of the SSHRC, they were part of the overall Canada Council overheads, and no useful breakout of overhead relating to our programs has proven possible. For 1978-79, the SSHRC administration budget was \$4.234 million; for 1979-1980 it is \$3.573 million.
- NOTE 5. Includes a small post-doctoral program.
- NOTE 6. The amount of General Research Grants for 1977-1978 was paid from the 1976-1977 budget. Similarly, the amount for 1976-1977 was combined with the 1975-1976 amount in the report for the latter year.
- NOTE 7. This represents a special endowment of \$2 million to establish the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction.

APPENDIX B

NOTE ON THE METHOD FOR
DEFLATING HISTORICAL DATA
ON RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

Deflating Research Expenditures

In June 1978, a task force established by the Science Council to investigate the effect of inflation on the funding of research in this country, presented its report, Federal Funding of Science in Canada: Apparent and Effective Levels.

The authors of the report propose a two stage approach for correcting for inflation and the impact of economic or population growth. To compensate for inflation they constructed a special price index, the Science Expenditure Price Index (SEPI), which is composed of the Implicit Price Indices of the GNE for Government current expenditure on goods and services and for Gross fixed capital formation-government. The impact of the latter index is minimal, since it represents only 6% of the SEPI. The major component of the SEPI (94%) is the Implicit Price Index of Government expenditure on goods and services (IPI-GEGS).

As it happens, the IPI-GEGS is almost perfectly suited to our Council for use as a deflator. The Science Council task force included gross fixed capital formation in the SEPI because of the substantial expenditures by NSERC and MRC on laboratory equipment. SSHRC does not fund to any significant degree similar expenditures, and a price index which excludes large equipment purchases as a factor is better for our purposes.

Another advantage of the IPI-GEGS is that the rate of inflation of earnings and wages account for 66.4% of its value. It is estimated that 67.7% of our grants go for wages, stipends and earnings. Thus the fit between our expenditure pattern and the IPI-GEGS is good. Research is a labour intensive activity, and any deflator we use should take this into account.

Its comprehensiveness, being based on the Gross National Expenditure, makes the IPI-GEGS a reliable price index, and the mix of factors included in it, including travel and office equipment and supplies, make it particularly suitable for our purposes.

The only measure of inflation being used by the Council, to derive the real value of our expenditures, is the IPI-GEGS. It is readily available, and is not dependent on rather arbitrary decisions about what constitutes real growth in the community being served.

Factor Components of SSHRC Expenditures and the IPI-GEGS

	CPI	Wholesale PI	Labour	Other	Total
SSHRC (R&D)	10.2	3.9	66.4	19.5	100.0
SSHRC (Total)	10.1	3.9	67.7	18.3	100.0
IPI-GEGS	8.5	3.5	66.4	21.6	100.0

APPENDIX C

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER
ALTERNATIVE ONE
(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GROSS
NATIONAL PRODUCT)

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER ALTERNATIVE ONE
(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)

Note: Refer to Appendix D for projected values for inflation and real growth obtained from the Treasury Board Secretariat. All figures are in thousands of current dollars.

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	6,800	7,425	8,150	8,900	9,750	10,650
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	4,250	4,550	4,850	5,400	6,000	6,700
c. Negotiated Grants	4,700	5,030	5,375	5,715	6,080	6,470
d. General Research Grants	1,300	1,420	1,560	1,700	1,860	2,035
e. Post-Doctoral Fellowships	-	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>17,050</u>	<u>18,925</u>	<u>20,935</u>	<u>23,215</u>	<u>25,690</u>	<u>28,355</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	8,700	9,300	9,950	10,600	11,250	12,000
b. M.A. Fellowships	750	800	850	900	970	1,050
c. Research Facilities	400	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>9,850</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>11,550</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>13,720</u>	<u>15,050</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000
b. Other Themes	200	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>4,000</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	2,200	2,350	2,600	2,900	3,075	3,400
b. Learned Societies	945	1,050	1,175	1,375	1,450	1,625
c. Conferences	355	380	405	430	460	490
d. Public Awareness	-	100	200	300	400	500
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,880</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>5,005</u>	<u>5,385</u>	<u>6,015</u>
V. International	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500
VI. Other	229	180	310	330	350	430
II. Administration	3,573	3,840	4,075	4,350	4,625	4,900
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>35,902</u>	<u>39,825</u>	<u>44,300</u>	<u>49,100</u>	<u>54,370</u>	<u>60,250</u>

APPENDIX D

ECONOMIC PARAMETERS USED
IN PREPARING 1980-1985
FORECASTS

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL

PRELIMINARY FORECAST 1980-85

ECONOMIC PARAMETERS

The following economic parameters were used in calculating
SSHRC growth over the 5 years 1980-85:

	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1983</u>
G.N.E. (Current \$)	11.2%	11.7%	11.4%	11.3%	11.3%
G.N.E. (Constant \$)	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%
C.P.I.	7.1%	6.8%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%

The above figures were obtained from the Treasury Board Secretariat in conjunction with the Department of Finance. It was not possible to obtain reliable projections for our preferred indicator of cost increases, the implicit price index of government expenditures on goods and services.

APPENDIX E

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER
ALTERNATIVE TWO
(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GROSS
NATIONAL PRODUCT PLUS
SEVENTEEN PER CENT)

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER ALTERNATIVE TWO

(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PLUS SEVENTEEN PER CENT)

Note: See Appendix D for projected values for inflation and real growth obtained from the Treasury Board Secretariat. All figures are in thousands of current dollars.

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	6,800	8,500	10,000	11,600	13,300	15,000
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	4,250	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
c. Negotiated Grants	4,700	5,000	5,400	5,700	6,100	6,500
d. General Research Grants	1,300	2,800	3,100	3,400	3,700	4,100
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>17,050</u>	<u>22,300</u>	<u>26,500</u>	<u>30,700</u>	<u>35,100</u>	<u>39,600</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	8,700	10,200	12,000	13,600	15,750	18,000
b. M.A. Fellowships	750	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,950	2,100
c. Research Facilities	400	1,700	3,500	4,250	5,000	5,800
d. Centres of Excellence	-	300	500	750	1,000	1,200
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>9,850</u>	<u>13,800</u>	<u>17,700</u>	<u>20,400</u>	<u>23,700</u>	<u>27,100</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000
b. Other Themes	200	2,000	4,000	7,500	12,000	17,000
c. Regional Exchanges	-	200	400	600	800	1,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>5,800</u>	<u>9,700</u>	<u>14,600</u>	<u>20,000</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	2,200	2,900	3,700	4,600	5,500	6,500
b. Learned Societies	945	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,650	1,800
c. Conferences	355	500	550	700	850	1,000
d. Public Awareness	-	200	400	600	800	1,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>7,400</u>	<u>8,800</u>	<u>10,300</u>
V. International	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500
VI. Other	229	300	350	350	400	400
VII. Administration	3,573	4,100	4,450	4,750	5,100	5,500
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>35,902</u>	<u>49,400</u>	<u>61,700</u>	<u>74,400</u>	<u>89,000</u>	<u>104,400</u>
Person-Years	107	115	118	121	124	128

APPENDIX F

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER
ALTERNATIVE THREE
(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GROSS
NATIONAL PRODUCT PLUS
FIVE PER CENT)

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF PROJECTED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES UNDER ALTERNATIVE THREE

(I.E. GROWTH EQUAL TO GNP PLUS FIVE PER CENT)

Note: Refer to the note to Appendix D. All figures are in thousands of current dollars.

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	6,800	7,425	8,150	8,900	9,750	10,650
b. Leave Fellowships <i>(and variations)</i>	4,250	4,550	4,850	5,400	6,000	6,700
c. Negotiated Grants	4,700	5,030	5,375	5,715	6,080	6,470
d. General Research Grants	1,300	1,510	1,760	2,050	2,385	2,775
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>17,050</u>	<u>19,015</u>	<u>21,135</u>	<u>23,565</u>	<u>26,215</u>	<u>29,095</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	8,700	9,300	9,950	10,600	11,250	12,000
b. M.A. Fellowships	750	800	850	900	970	1,050
c. Research Facilities	400	800	1,500	2,000	2,800	3,500
d. Centres of Excellence	-	300	500	750	1,000	1,200
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>9,850</u>	<u>11,200</u>	<u>12,800</u>	<u>14,250</u>	<u>16,020</u>	<u>17,750</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000
b. Other Themes	200	900	2,250	4,400	7,100	11,000
c. Regional Exchanges	-	130	250	300	400	500
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>2,230</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>9,300</u>	<u>13,500</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	2,200	2,450	2,700	2,975	3,250	3,500
b. Learned Societies	945	1,100	1,275	1,450	1,625	1,825
c. Conferences	355	380	405	430	460	490
d. Public Awareness	-	200	400	600	800	1,000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,130</u>	<u>4,780</u>	<u>5,455</u>	<u>6,135</u>	<u>6,815</u>
V. International	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500
VI. Other	229	300	330	380	380	340
VII. Administration	3,573	3,975	4,280	4,550	4,875	5,200
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>35,902</u>	<u>41,550</u>	<u>48,125</u>	<u>55,600</u>	<u>64,125</u>	<u>74,200</u>
Persons-Years	107	112	114	115	117	118

APPENDIX G

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL TABLES

Note: There are two types of tables in this Appendix. Those numbered G1, G2, and G3 give the detailed program estimates in constant dollars for options one, two, and three respectively. In calculating constant dollars we have used the Treasury Board's CPI projections as the deflators. The tables numbered G4, G5, and G6 give the percentage distribution of funds under the three options.

TABLE G1 : FINANCIAL DETAILS OF ALTERNATIVE ONE
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (1979-1980 = 100)
(Using CPI Figures in Appendix D for deflators.)

	Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1984-1985 as percentage of base year
I.	Independent Research	6,800	6,935	7,125	7,320	7,535	7,735	114
a.	Research Grants							
b.	Leave Fellowships (and variations)	4,250	4,250	4,440	4,635	4,865	115	
c.	Negotiated Grants	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	100	
d.	General Research Grants	1,300	1,325	1,360	1,400	1,435	1,475	114
e.	Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	460	860	1,235	1,550	1,800	New
	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>17,250</u>	<u>17,870</u>	<u>18,495</u>	<u>19,295</u>	<u>20,055</u>	<u>20,775</u>	<u>121</u>
II.	Research Capacity							
a.	Doctoral Fellowships	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	100
b.	M.A. Fellowships	750	750	750	750	750	750	100
c.	Research Facilities	400	460	640	825	1,160	1,460	365
	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>9,650</u>	<u>9,710</u>	<u>9,890</u>	<u>10,075</u>	<u>10,410</u>	<u>10,710</u>	<u>111</u>
III.	Strategic Programs							
a.	Aging Population	1,000	1,120	1,220	1,315	1,390	1,460	146
b.	Other Themes	200	460	650	825	1,160	1,460	New
c.	Regional Exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>2,920</u>	<u>243</u>
IV.	Research Communication							
a.	Publication	2,200	2,200	2,275	2,400	2,475	2,475	112
b.	Learned Societies	945	980	1,025	1,125	1,175	1,175	124
c.	Conferences	355	355	355	355	355	355	100
d.	Public Awareness	-	95	175	250	275	360	New
	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,630</u>	<u>3,830</u>	<u>4,130</u>	<u>4,155</u>	<u>4,365</u>	<u>125</u>
V.	International							
	229	175	295	260	270	330	330	144
VI.	Other							
	3,573	3,585	3,565	3,575	3,575	3,560	3,560	100
VII.	Administration							
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>35,902</u>	<u>37,200</u>	<u>38,725</u>	<u>40,375</u>	<u>42,015</u>	<u>43,750</u>	<u>122</u>
	Current Debt	35,902	39,825	44,300	49,100	54,370	60,250	168
	Total							

TABLE G2: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF ALTERNATIVE TWO
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (1979-1980 = 100)
(Using CPI Figures in Appendix D for deflators)

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1984-1985 as percentage of base year
I. Independent Research							
a. Research Grants	6,800	7,935	8,725	9,550	10,275	10,900	160
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	4,250	4,665	5,225	5,750	6,175	6,525	154
c. Negotiated Grants	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	100
d. General Research Grants	1,300	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,850	2,975	229
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	950	1,750	2,450	3,090	3,625	New
Sub-total	<u>17,250</u>	<u>21,050</u>	<u>23,300</u>	<u>25,450</u>	<u>27,290</u>	<u>28,925</u>	<u>170</u>
II. Research Capacity							
a. Doctoral Fellowships	8,500	9,300	10,300	10,970	12,000	12,900	148
b. M.A. Fellowships	750	1,500	1,475	1,480	1,500	1,525	203
c. Research Facilities	400	1,875	3,500	4,100	4,635	5,075	1269
Sub-total	<u>9,650</u>	<u>12,675</u>	<u>15,275</u>	<u>16,550</u>	<u>18,135</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>198</u>
III. Strategic Programs							
a. Aging Population	1,000	1,120	1,220	1,315	1,390	1,460	146
b. Other Themes	200	1,865	3,500	6,150	9,275	12,340	New
c. Regional Exchanges	-	185	350	500	600	725	New
Sub-total	<u>1,200</u>	<u>3,170</u>	<u>5,070</u>	<u>7,965</u>	<u>11,265</u>	<u>14,525</u>	<u>1,210</u>
IV. Research Communication							
a. Publication	2,200	2,700	3,225	3,800	4,275	4,720	215
b. Learned Societies	945	1,125	1,175	1,225	1,275	1,300	138
c. Conferences	355	-	~ 465	480	575	650	725
d. Public Awareness	-	175	350	500	625	725	New
Sub-total	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>5,230</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>6,825</u>	<u>7,470</u>	<u>213</u>
V. International	500	650	780	900	1,000	1,090	218
VI. Other	229	290	300	310	310	290	129
VII. Administration	3,573	3,825	3,870	3,900	3,950	4,000	112
TOTALS	<u>35,902</u>	<u>46,125</u>	<u>53,825</u>	<u>61,175</u>	<u>68,775</u>	<u>75,800</u>	<u>211</u>
Current Dollar Total	35,902	49,400	61,700	74,400	89,000	104,400	291

TABLE G3: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF ALTERNATIVE THREE
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (1979-1980 = 100)
(Using CPI Figures in Appendix D for deflators.)

Program and Category	Base Year			1984-1985		
	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	6,800	6,930	7,125	7,320	7,535	7,735
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	4,250	4,250	4,440	4,635	4,865	114
c. Negotiated Grants	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	115
d. General Research Grants	1,300	1,410	1,540	1,685	1,850	100
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	460	870	1,235	1,550	156
Sub-total	<u>17,250</u>	<u>17,950</u>	<u>18,685</u>	<u>19,380</u>	<u>20,470</u>	<u>21,325</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	100
b. M.A. Fellowships	750	750	750	750	750	100
c. Research Facilities	400	872	1,532	1,921	2,457	705
d. Centres of Excellence	-	153	218	339	468	578
Sub-total	<u>9,650</u>	<u>10,275</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,510</u>	<u>12,175</u>	<u>131</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	1,000	1,120	1,220	1,315	1,390	146
b. Other Themes	200	840	1,950	3,625	5,500	New
c. Regional Exchanges	-	120	220	250	300	New
Sub-total	<u>1,200</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>3,390</u>	<u>5,190</u>	<u>7,190</u>	<u>818</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	2,200	2,275	2,350	2,450	2,500	115
b. Learned Societies	945	1,025	1,100	1,200	1,250	140
c. Conferences	355	355	355	355	355	100
d. Public Awareness	-	175	350	500	625	New
Sub-total	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,830</u>	<u>4,155</u>	<u>4,505</u>	<u>4,730</u>	<u>4,955</u>
V. International						
a. International	500	650	780	900	1,000	1,090
b. Other	229	315	325	300	300	260
Sub-total	<u>3,573</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>3,775</u>
VII. Administration						
a. Administration	<u>35,902</u>	<u>38,800</u>	<u>42,075</u>	<u>45,725</u>	<u>49,625</u>	<u>53,875</u>
TOTALS	<u>35,902</u>	<u>41,550</u>	<u>48,125</u>	<u>55,600</u>	<u>64,225</u>	<u>74,200</u>
Current dollar Total						
a. Current dollar Total						

TABLE G4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG SSHRC
PROGRAMS - OPTION ONE

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	21.0	20.6	20.3	19.9	19.6	19.2
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
c. Negotiated Grants	15.2	14.6	13.9	13.3	12.8	12.2
d. General Research Grants	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	1.4	2.5	3.4	4.0	4.5
Sub-total	53.3	53.2	52.7	52.5	52.2	51.7
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	26.3	25.3	24.2	23.1	22.0	21.2
b. M.A. Fellowships	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
c. Research Facilities	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.6
Sub-total	29.8	28.9	28.2	27.3	27.0	26.7
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
b. Other Themes	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.6
c. Regional Exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	3.8	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.7	7.2
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2
b. Learned Societies	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
c. Conferences	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
d. Public Awareness	-	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Sub-total	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.3	10.8	10.9
V. International	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7
VI. Other	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
TOTALS	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Administration as % of total funding	10.0%	9.5%	9.2%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%

TABLE G 5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG SSHRC
PROGRAMS - OPTION TWO

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	21.0	18.9	17.5	16.7	15.9	15.2
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	13.1	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.1
c. Negotiated Grants	15.2	11.6	9.8	8.6	7.6	6.8
d. General Research Grants	4.0	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.2
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	2.2	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.0
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>40.3</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	26.3	21.9	20.6	19.0	18.5	18.0
b. M.A. Fellowships	2.3	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1
c. Research Facilities	1.2	4.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>27.2</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
b. Other Themes	0.7	4.4	7.0	10.7	14.3	17.2
c. Regional Exchanges	-	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>20.2</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
b. Learned Societies	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
c. Conferences	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
d. Public Awareness	-	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10.4</u>
V. International	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
VI. Other	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Administration as % of total funding	10.0%	8.3%	7.2%	6.4%	5.7%	5.3%

TABLE G6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG SSHRC
PROGRAMS - OPTION THREE

Program and Category	Base Year (1979-1980)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985
I. Independent Research						
a. Research Grants	21.0	19.7	18.6	17.4	16.4	15.4
b. Leave Fellowships (and variations)	13.1	12.1	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.7
c. Negotiated Grants	15.2	14.0	12.8	11.7	10.7	9.8
d. General Research Grants	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
e. Post-doctoral Fellowships	-	1.3	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.6
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>42.5</u>
II. Research Capacity						
a. Doctoral Fellowships	26.3	24.2	22.1	20.3	18.5	17.0
b. M.A. Fellowships	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
c. Research Facilities	1.2	2.3	3.8	4.4	5.3	5.7
d. Centres of Excellence	-	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>25.3</u>
III. Strategic Programs						
a. Aging Population	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
b. Other Themes	0.7	2.4	5.1	8.6	12.0	16.0
c. Regional Exchanges	-	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>19.6</u>
IV. Research Communication						
a. Publication	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.1
b. Learned Societies	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
c. Conferences	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
d. Public Awareness	-	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>9.9</u>
V. International	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
VI. Other	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Administration as % of total funding	10.0%	9.6%	8.9%	8.2%	7.6%	7.0%

APPENDIX H

RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH SELECTED PROJECTS
FUNDED BY THE RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

Georges-Henri Lévesque, History

It is generally thought that the Quiet Revolution of Quebec began with the coming to power of the Lesage government. Although that event was in fact the culminating point, the revolution itself was born much earlier, in the depression at the beginning of the 1930's.

Father Lévesque lived through this era personally. He has unique documents and memories which can contribute greatly to a clearer and more complete understanding of the history of the event. Having obtained a grant from Council in 1974, he undertook to collect, classify, analyze and interpret all the documents relating to the organization of the Quiet Revolution (1930-1960), and to publish the results of his study.

He worked towards presenting a clear image of particular aspects of Quebec society which played a specific role in the evolution of thought after 1930: - denominational matters; the teaching of social sciences; trade union action; "Action catholique"; political action; the cooperative movement; nationalism; federal-provincial relations; democratic liberties versus political authority.

Partial results of this research have already been published in the Revue d'histoire sociale of the University of Ottawa ("Une note dans le prélude de la Révolution tranquille: Crise des Mouvements de Jeunesse de 1930 à 1960) and in Recherches sociographiques ("Itinéraire sociologique"). A major contribution to the understanding of our history has clearly been made by the quality of the testimony of Father Lévesque concerning the era which preceded the social, economic and psychological transformations of the Quiet Revolution. The valuable documentation, gathered in the preparation of this work will be deposited in the Public Archives of Canada.

Herbert HALPERT, Folklore, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Most folklore scholars have tended to overrate the faithfulness of tape-recorded folk narratives and to denigrate the texts of tales written down by informants. Yet, such scholars usually have failed to recognize that a good tape-recorded tale is also a socio-linguistic cultural document in its own right.

Herbert Halpert, eminent folklore specialist, author of countless articles published in reviews and journals, and of six books on folk narratives and folksongs, received a Council grant in 1972 to undertake, with a team of researchers, a thorough study of the folklore of Newfoundland which will lead to the publication of two volumes. Both works will attempt to solve the problems of presentation of oral narratives posed in different ways by tapes and manuscripts texts.

In areas with a strong oral tradition, like Newfoundland, informants from outports have a natural tendency to write in oral style. When encouraged to write stories in their natural idiom, their texts have a remarkable fidelity to oral tradition and their comments on the social context and function of their tales give unexpected insights. On the other hand, a tape-recorded tale is a socio-linguistic document and should be treated as such. Since a story teller is not a writer, but rather a dramatic performer, he achieves his effect in many different ways, reacting to his audience. An important aim in Dr. Halpert's research is to provide a linguistically-sound representation of the actual method of performance of some of the longer tales from the English tradition.

The data collected by Dr. Halpert and his team constitute what is probably the best organized folklore archives in North American, one of the few in which all the tapes are well on the way to being transcribed and made easily available to specialists. Dr. George Story and Dr. W.J. Kirwin regard these archives as a remarkable resource for the preparation of their Dictionary of Newfoundland English which is based on oral tradition.

Raymond BRETON

Wsevolod ISAWIJ

Warren KALBACH

Jeffrey REITZ Sociology, University of Toronto

Ethnic identity, and perceptions, behaviours and attitudes of different population groups in Canada have become a subject of increasing interest for sociologists and increasing usefulness for policy makers.

With a Council grant, 4 Toronto sociologists 5 years ago launched a vast project of data collection from, and comparative analysis of, 8 different ethnic groups living in Toronto-Italians, Germans, Anglo-Saxons, Jews, West-Indians, Chinese, Ukrainians and Portuguese. The over all project is broken down into four interrelated sub-projects: Ethnicity and occupational opportunity; Ethnic residential segregation; Variation in corporate action amongst ethnic collectivities; and, Ethnic identity retention.

On the basis of interviews with 1,868 respondents selected from 18,000 households, and with further grants from the Council, the researchers are now completing their data collection and analysis and preparing research publications which will include descriptive monographs of each group, four books (one for each of the four sub-projects) and 24 papers for presentation at meetings and submission to journals.

This is the first major study of the kind ever done in Toronto which contains comparable data on 8 different ethnic groups, with a large enough sample for each of the groups. This research already had a direct effect on policy making. Professor Warren Kalbach contributed a paper (one of a dozen dealing with specific issues) to the preparation of the Green Paper on Immigration Policy which was presented to Parliament late 1974 and subsequently led to the adoption of the Immigration Act in 1976 and new Immigration Regulations in 1978.

W.S. Tarnopolsky, Law, York University

Several scholarly studies in recent years have dealt with the sociological aspects of race groups relations, litigation and legal entrenchment of human rights. The literature also includes reference to some of the earlier discriminatory laws and practices in Canada. Several articles were written on the subject of human rights legislation, these were neither extensive, nor comprehensive, and none was written from the viewpoint of a lawyer. No study had attempted to analyse the possible meanings of the provisions in Canadian human rights legislation.

Professor W.S. Tarnopolsky of York University received a Council grant in 1973 and, with the help of five law students from British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, the Atlantic and the Prairie provinces, compiled the laws enacted by Parliament, the colonial and provincial legislatures and municipal corporations, which related to groups identifiable by race, national or ethnic origin, or colour. The study included policy statements and directives, administrative acts, judicial decisions and evidence of the reasons for these. On the basis of this research Professor Tarnopolsky is preparing a book which will show the transition from policies and acts of discrimination to those of equality of access and opportunity. This work should be of great value not only to legislators and human rights administrators, but also to students of Canadian history, government, laws and social development.

Professor Tarnopolsky was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Committee in 1976 and participated in numerous meetings in Geneva and New York. In Canada he had consultations with the Department of Justice in the preparation of the now enacted Canadian Human Rights Act. In addition he contributed a chapter on human rights to the book, Provincial Political Systems by Bellamy, Pammet and Rowat, and a chapter to The Practice of Freedom published by the University of Toronto Press. This latter work was translated into French and appeared in Les Cahiers du Droit.

Clifford Alan HOOKER, Philosophy of Science, Univ. of Western Ontario

Environmental problems are of increasing importance among the social-scientific concerns of Western industrial societies in the second half of the 20th century. Are they generated by the form of our social institutions ? How can we design a system which meets the demands of both the ecological and the economic worlds ?

With a Council grant, Dr. Hooker undertook in 1974 to produce the first systematic conceptual analysis of the origins and structure of environmental problems, using Game Theory and Systems Analysis as his tool. He studied natural ecology, human industry and the evolution of human society over the past 5 millenia in systems terms. Analysing our social institutions, he argued the "market" generates particular social games which penetrate every area of social life, from personal life to public politics.

Although highly scientific, this work has practical policy implications. If such an analysis is effective, construction of optimal social and industrial systems for human society is possible.

Dr. Hooker has been active in the public discussion of energy related issues. His contribution to Our Energy Options, published by the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning of Ontario, was considered of "great assistance in furthering public understanding of energy matters". The book was widely distributed in both the secondary schools and community colleges of the province. Dr. Hooker also contributed "Institutions in a Conserver Society" to the Conserver Society Notes, Canada, 1978. The framework of evaluation which has emerged from this analysis of public policy formation provides Dr. Hooker with material for a forthcoming book which will furnish the readers with a sufficiently positive theory to make it clear there is a viable, alternative to public environmental policy construction.

Dr. Tannis WILLIAMS, Psychology, UBC

Decision makers and educators, as well as parents, are increasingly concerned with the impact of television on children's behaviour and development. Violence on television makes people aggressive. Easy entertainment makes us intellectually lazy; watching sports on TV keeps us away from outdoor life. True or false ?

A team of University of British Columbia psychologists, lead by Dr. Tannis Williams, undertook a monumental study, the first of its kind in Canada, on the effects of television watching in three British Columbia mountain communities. One they called Unitel, because it received only CBC programs, the second they called Multitel because it received CBC and three major U.S. channels, and the third they called Notel because, for geographical reasons, it received no television signal when the study began.

The study included the effects of television on children's aggressive behaviour, reading skills, creativity scores, vocabulary scores and sex perception. In addition the effects on community participation of children and adults were investigated.

On the basis of observations of the children of these three communities (each child being observed several times and at different hours of the day), the team concluded that non-viewers are indeed less aggressive. The psychologists found violence in crime stories as well as in comedies. While 27 % of crime stories showed aggression, it was usually physical, often incidental and not central to the plot. But 40 % of comedy episodes contained aggression of a verbal and psychological nature. Verbal abuse, sarcasm and wrong doing to innocents were depicted as funny either because the interaction occurred in a serious quarrel or an argument, or because the comic element was built in through canned laughter or live audience laughter.

The researchers also found evidence that TV watching had serious effects on children's reading skills and vocabulary scores. On the other hand there was no reason to think that television had a serious impact on children's sex perception.

The team also wanted to find what effect the presence of television had on community life, on the kinds of activities available, the people's participation in those activities, and how television watching changed the quality of life.

Observing the people in Notel before and after they had television, they noticed that in the pre-television period, people were more responsive to the peaceful rural environment, more likely to recognize a need for privacy and had a feeling of community. But within two years after the introduction of television there was a significant drop in participation in Notel. The most affected seemed to be the young people. Notel residents who were 55 or over, with television in their homes, still participated more than Unitel and Multitel residents of the same age.

This work has attracted attention. Members of the team were interviewed by the press (The Vancouver Sun gave them two full pages) and have spoken on radio and television programs. Several were asked to participate in the Ontario Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry. Dr. Tannis Williams is now preparing a book on the research findings.

